

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.
Received up to 23rd January, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 14th January, makes the following proposals about the publication of the Urdú translation of the Panjáb official Gazette, for the consideration of the Panjáb Government:—First, the English Gazette is published on Thursday, while the translation is published on next Monday, after four days. Moreover, the Urdú version seldom issues from the press on the fixed day. The two versions should be published on the same day, and all notifications about the appointment, transfer, and grant of leave to officers should appear in them simultaneously. Secondly, there is always considerable delay in the publication of the translation of the notifications, which appear in the third part of the Gazette, about the appointment, transfer, and grant of leave to munsifs, tahsildárs, and náib-tahsildárs, &c. Leave notifications of such officers are not unoften published in the Urdú Gazette after they have returned from their leave. There seems to be no reason why the notifications in the third part of the Gazette

Urdú Panjáb Government Gazette.

Circulation,
500 copies.

should not be as speedily translated as those in the first. Thirdly, notifications about the appointment, transfer, &c., of Medical, Jail, and Postal officials are not published at all in the Urdu Gazette. But the publication of the translation of those notifications is necessary, as the majority of such officials are natives.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th January, states that all Lucknow now has been surprised at the sudden abolition of the Branch School, attached to the Canning College, by the College Committee. The school was a most flourishing one, and the question is what has induced the Committee to abolish it? Surely economy cannot be the motive, because the school did not cost the Committee more than Rs. 80 a month, the total cost of the school being Rs. 300 and income from tuition fees Rs. 220 a month. The only other conceivable cause to which the action of the Committee might be ascribed is that Mr. White, the Principal of the College, might have urged that he had no time to look after the school. If this be so, how was he able to manage the school for so many years past? In any case, the Committee ought to have given some months' notice to the public. It will be remembered that last year, when the College Committee offered to make over the school to the Municipal Committee, the latter promised to take the subject into consideration on the new local self-government scheme coming into force. But the College Committee was in a hurry. There are two mission schools at Lucknow, but many persons do not like to send their sons to those institutions, as the study of the Bible is compulsory there. Thus school education was seriously imperilled by the abolition of the school in question. But fortunately Munshi Kali Prasad, a well-known member of the local bar, and the founder of the Kayasth Pathshala at Allahabad, came to the rescue. He has taken over the management of the school into his hand and offered to maintain it at his own expense. It is the duty of the Town Corpora-

tion to aid him in the maintenance of that useful institution. When every other district has been provided with a Zila School by the Local Government, why has Lucknow been left out in the cold? The Government should take over the school in question and raise it to the position of a Zila School.

Circulation,
610 copies.
Printed at the
Press of the

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, states that the news of the abolition of the school was received with great surprise

The same.

and disappointment by all classes of the community at Lucknow. Munshi Kālī Prasād, the Rafāh-i-Ām Association, and some other public bodies of the town put themselves in communication with Mr. Quinn, the Commissioner of Lucknow and President of the Canning College Committee, on the subject, offering to assume the management of the school. The Committee has accepted the offer of Munshi Kālī Prasād as a temporary arrangement for one year, and thus the danger which threatened the cause of education has been averted to a great extent. An idea generally prevails that the school is sure to suffer in numbers and efficiency from change of hands. It is believed that the abolition of the school is one of the many so-called economical reforms which are at present engaging the attention of the College Committee. As the whole community of Lucknow is deeply interested in such matters, the Committee should publish all contemplated changes and afford the public an opportunity of discussing them. We hope the Committee will not allow itself to fall a dupe to the evil advice of a few interested persons. Copy of a docket, addressed by the President of the College Committee to Munshi Nawal Kishor, under date the 17th January, in reply to a memo. from the latter on the subject of the school, is published in the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 19th idem. In the docket Mr. Quinn informs the Munshi that "arrangements have been made with Munshi Kālī Prasād to carry on the school till the end of the year, after which other arrangements can, if desirable, be made." The editor advises the public to acquiesce in the decision of the

Committee, and to assist Munshi Kālī Prasad in the management of the school.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, referring to the dispute that has arisen between Rājā Harbans Singh and Sardār Narendra Singh, and his brother Sardār Narendra Singh in

connection with ancestral property, and to the Lieutenant-Governor's agreeing to act as an arbitrator, observes that the question of inheritance was satisfactorily settled in 1862 by a commission consisting of some natives of rank and position, and the decision of the commission was confirmed by Sir Robert Montgomery, the then Lieutenant-Governor. There was now no necessity to re-open the question. The editor also condemns Sir Charles Aitchison's arbitration as opposed to Resolution No. 544, dated the 12th February, 1883, of the Government of India in the Home Department, which prohibits Government officers from acting as arbitrators in those cases which are likely to come before them for decision in their administrative capacity. The arrangement will also involve loss of court-fees to Government and take up a great deal of His Honor's valuable time, which he could better devote to his proper duties. The case could be best decided by the Chief Court in its original civil jurisdiction. (The *Rafiq-i-Hind* and the *Panjābī Akhbār* of Lahore approve of the arrangement and say that it will save the two brothers a great deal of expense.)

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Nuru-l-Absār* (Allahabad), of the 20th January, states that under the present system of education the sons of agricultural classes receive only a literary education, and the result is that they begin to look down with contempt on agriculture and desire to enter the public service. But, as Government cannot of course provide employment for all of them, they become a burden on their parents. Agricultural, industrial, and engineering schools, which are to be found so largely in England, are unknown here, and this country is becoming poorer every day.

in consequence. If the British Government did nothing to improve this lamentable state of things, it would soon come to be regarded as a curse of this country, and its selfishness would be seen through. True, it is not bound to do everything for the people, but it should show them the way. An agricultural school and a model farm should be established in every district, and promising students at halkabandi and tahsili schools should be sent there for instruction in agriculture. The income derived from the school cess levied on agricultural classes considerably exceeds the cost of village schools. The surplus should be devoted to the establishment of proposed agricultural schools. If Sir Alfred Lyall carried out the proposed scheme, he would earn the lasting gratitude of the people. (The *Oudh Akhbār*, Lucknow, of the 22nd January, also points out the necessity for the establishment of industrial and agricultural schools, and asks the well-to-do classes to take the subject into consideration.)

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The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 16th January, states that it is really a great sin to be a native.

Case of a European soldier who wounded a native at Ahmadābād.

Three European soldiers lately left Ahmadābād on a shooting excursion and went to a neighbouring village in the suburbs. One of them, feeling thirsty, asked for water from three cultivators who were taking their food in a field. For some reason or other they refused to give him water. On this he struck one of them with the butt-end of his gun on the head, severely injuring his skull. The Magistrate, who was an impartial man, sentenced the accused to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5, but on appeal the imprisonment was remitted and only the fine was maintained!

Circulation,
310 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, refers to the tour made by Sir Alfred Lyall

Circulation,
310 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall.

in the United Provinces during the last year, and praises him for the deep interest taken by him in the welfare of the people and the courtesy shown by him to the native nobility and gentry.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Deish Upkarak* (Lahore), of the 19th January, referring to the rumour that the Panjáb Government intends to make over the entire Lahore Jail Press to the proprietor of a small English press at Lahore, remarks that he is a man of small means, and will never be able to carry out his contract. The arrangement will also be a great injustice to the other English and native presses at Lahore. It is well known that some persons have set up new presses and some have strengthened their presses by purchasing new machines and large quantities of new type in the hope of getting work from Government on the abolition of the Jail Press. Those persons will suffer great loss if their claims are overlooked.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akbár-i-Islam* (Meerut), of the 15th January, complains that the police greatly oppress the people and extort money from them by all possible means. The police officials, who ought to be a terror to persons of bad character, are to be seen living on most friendly terms with them. In order to improve the tone and efficiency of the department it is necessary to admit respectable and conscientious persons to it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bháratí Vilás* (Agra), of the 18th January, states that the graduates of the United Provinces have forwarded a memorial to the Government of India, complaining of the entire exclusion of natives from the higher appointments in the Opium Department in these provinces, and urging their claims for admission to that department. It is to be hoped that the memorial will meet with favourable consideration at the hand of Government. (The *Bhárat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 18th January, publishes the memorial in *extenso* in its English columns.)

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samáshár* (Allahabad), in its issue of the 24th December, referred to a quarrel that had taken place between the native Case of the Station-Master of Mánikpur, Banda.

station-master of Mánikpur and a European passenger. The latter had a second-class ticket, but he desired to take his seat in the first class. The station-master naturally protested against his conduct. The European became indignant at this and struck the station-master with his fist. The station-master beat him in return. The same paper, of the 21st January, states that the case was decided by Mr. MacMillan, the Joint-Magistrate at Allahabad, on the 12th idem. The station-master was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and the assistant station-master and other station officials to smaller terms; while the European was let off with a fine of Rs. 10. The editor thinks that the Joint-Magistrate was influenced by race feeling in his judgment. The European, being the aggressor, should have been more severely dealt with than the station-master. At all events the same punishment should have been inflicted on the two.

noted in
the paper

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th January, states that nothing has yet transpired about the fate of the memorial of the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta in favour of increased employment of Musalmáns in the public service.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Surely the Government of India has had sufficient time to consider the subject. The Calcutta memorial was supported by memorials from the Panjáb and other provinces. It would be really a matter for surprise and regret if Government took no action. Our countrymen would do well to act upon the adage, "First deserve and then desire." They are sure to get their full share of Government patronage if they qualify themselves for it.

LEGISLATION

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 19th January, referring to the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Defence Association, observes that the settlement of the quarrel that has raged so violently over the Ilbert Bill for some months past cannot but be regarded

Circulation,
425 copies.

Modifications in the Ilbert Bill.

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the paper

by every sensible man with a feeling of great relief. As regards the merits of the *concordat*, public opinion is divided. Anglo-Indians are of course satisfied with the arrangement, because it has virtually secured to them more than they wanted. Looked at from the native point of view, the measure is no doubt so far satisfactory that it will remove the disqualification under which native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges labour in the matter of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans. But fears are entertained in some quarters that the proposed extension of the jury trial will be often attended by failures of justice in the *mufassil*, where Europeans are to be found in very small numbers, and where European criminals will be practically tried by their own friends and relatives in consequence. Although we do not fully share such fears, we do not consider them to be entirely unfounded. In our opinion Government should also grant to native criminals the right of asking for trial by jury, chiefly composed of their own countrymen, in mixed cases. We are disposed to think that the proposed concession would reconcile our countrymen to the compromise and disarm all opposition.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akbār-i-ʿAm* (Lahore), of the 16th January, after quoting extracts from the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 7th idem, observes:—We do not see how any sensible native could be dissatisfied with the compromise, which in no way affects the principle of the Bill. Anglo-Indians condemned natives as an ignorant and untrustworthy people, declared that they would never consent to appear before native officers for trial, and insisted on the entire withdrawal of the measure. But the *concordat* provides for the native District Magistrates being empowered to try Europeans, and even doubles their powers in the matter of sentence. True, the jury system will be extended, but that system is not intended to frustrate the ends of justice.

The safeguards against its abuse, referred to by the Viceroy in his speech, may be considered as sufficient. If justice

abuse their powers, Government is sure to put a stop to that form of trial. Under these circumstances we see no reason to refrain from joining Anglo-Indians in rejoicing over the *concordat* and congratulate our countrymen on it. The justice and firmness displayed by Lord Ripon's Government on the occasion cannot be too highly praised. The same paper, in its issue of the 19th idem, quotes the remarks made by the Viceroy from his place in the Legislative Council in answer to Sir James Stephen's contention that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 is couched in conventional language and that Government is not bound to carry it into effect. The editor then observes that no one, who will carefully read Lord Ripon's speech, will fail to be struck by His Lordship's love of truth and fair play and to appreciate the Bill, even in its present modified shape, as a great victory for natives. Those contemporaries that denounce the compromise and declare that the measure had better be withdrawn than passed in its present form are labouring under a serious misapprehension. If the Government of India had withdrawn the Bill, it would have in a way accepted Sir James Stephen's view of the Royal Proclamation, which is justly valued by natives as their charter of rights, and then all their hopes and aspirations would have been doomed for ever.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 18th January, states that many native contemporaries have

The same.

found fault with the compromise on the ground that jury trial will probably lead to frequent miscarriages of justice in the mufassil. We are by no means warranted in making such an assumption. But of course it is necessary that care should be taken to select only conscientious and unprejudiced men for the jury. The opposition of Anglo-Indians to the Bill principally arose from their false pride of race. But they should remember that every officer, European or native, administers justice as a representative of the sovereign, and no criminal can be justified in objecting to appear before him for trial. Natives on their part

Circulation,
148 copies

not insist on the extension of the jurisdiction of native officers over Europeans, because such extension of jurisdiction can add nothing to their dignity.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 14th January, states that the introduction of the jury

The same.

clause into the Ilbert Bill will enable

Anglo-Indians to perpetrate offences against the person and property of natives with perfect impunity. Since the introduction of the Bill, Anglo-Indians have abused the children of the soil to their hearts' content, but still the measure is going to be passed in such an objectionable form. We have learned one thing from the agitation against the Bill, and it is this, that we shall never be able to get out of our present degraded position unless and until we follow the tactics of Anglo-Indians. Undoubtedly the Government of India has made good laws, but the subordinate officers, with whom the carrying out of those laws rests, consider them to be injurious to the stability of British rule. A District Magistrate, who is the arbiter of the destinies of hundreds of thousands of human beings, observes no other law save his own will. Although British rule has been in existence in this country for over a hundred years, the rulers have still no sympathy with the ruled and treat them as if they were an inferior class of beings. We have heard from old persons that the Civilian, who came out to this country in the time of the East India Company, were as a rule perfect gentlemen, and treated natives in a gentlemanly way. But since the competition system has come into vogue, the Civil Service has been recruited from among the sons of shoe-makers, carpenters, &c. They make no distinction between the higher and lower classes of natives, and do not hesitate to dishonour even persons of rank and position for small things. To say nothing of Europeans, even half-castes regard natives as their slaves. When Turkey raised the land revenue in Bulgaria by one-and-a-half per cent., she was accused by all Europe of oppressing the Bulgarians, and Russia declared war against her. The same

revenue was increased here only the other day. Attempts are being made to break the settlement made by Mr. Duncan. Settlement operations are conducted in a way which costs the agricultural classes hundreds of thousands of rupees. Is this not oppression? Last year, when this part of the country was threatened by a scarcity of grain, the Local Government issued orders to Commissioners for the grant of suspensions of revenue. One Commissioner issued a *rubkár* to tahsildárs to that effect, but he verbally warned them to collect the revenue instalment in a short time under pain of incurring his displeasure. An idea of the apathy of European officers towards the people may be formed from this. Europeans freely commit most violent assaults on natives. A Sessions Judge cannot sentence a European criminal to more than a year's imprisonment, while he can pass the sentence of death on a native criminal. It is our earnest prayer that heaven may induce Europeans to treat us as men and brothers, give us courage enough to extort our just rights and privileges from them, or kill us in order to save us from dishonour. (The *Mihr-i-Nimroz*, Bijnor, of the 16th January, condemns the proposed extension of the jury system on the ground that juries, chiefly composed of Europeans, are sure to acquit European criminals, especially as the jurisdiction controversy has so greatly embittered the feelings of the European community towards natives.)

The *Mittra Vilds* (Lahore), of the 21st January, takes the Native agitation against the Ilbert Bill. native press of Bengal to task for its finding fault with Lord Ripon for the compromise in the Ilbert Bill, and for its agitating against that compromise. The Conservatives will be able to make capital out of such a native agitation. As general parliamentary elections are to take place next year, we should refrain from doing anything that may weaken the hands of the Liberals on that occasion. We are really ashamed of ourselves to hear anything said against Lord Ripon by our countrymen. The disgraceful conduct of Anglo-Indians in

Circulation.
250 copies.

connection with the jurisdiction controversy has fixed an indelible stain on their character. We hope our countrymen will never follow their evil example.

NATIVE STATES.

The Rafiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 19th January, referring to the late visit of the Nizám to the International Exhibition at Calcutta, observes that, as Hyderabad is one of the greatest Native States, the Government of India was not well advised in inviting the Nizám to Calcutta on such a trifling occasion. It will be remembered that, when he was asked to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, Sir Sálár Jang strongly protested against the proposal, even though he incurred the displeasure of Government for his protest. Now that there is no Sir Sálár Jang at Hyderabad, Government has had no difficulty in dragging the Nizám to the Exhibition. He has in no way benefited by his late Calcutta visit, which has only lowered his dignity and put him to an immense cost. To say nothing of other expenses, he purchased three lakhs rupees' worth of precious stones at Calcutta. His visit must have no doubt been a real boon to the European merchants there. It is well known how many unjust heavy demands have been made on the State Treasury by the Hyderabad Residency during the last ten years. Just look at the Chanda Railway Scheme and the Trevor affair, which are matters of a recent date. The State has had to provide employment for many Englishmen whose services it did not much require, and to pay large sums of money to them in the shape of salaries, gratuities, and pensions for nothing.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Koh-i-Núr (Lahore), of the 19th January, advertising Major Trevor and the charges brought against Major Trevor, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, by the *Calcutta Statesman*, condemns those charges as false and defamatory.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 19th January, gives a history of Suchet Singh, the younger brother of Rájá Shri Singh, deceased, the late ruler of Chambá, a hill state in the Panjáb. The editor argues that on the death of Shri Singh, which occurred about thirteen or fourteen years ago, the Panjáb Government, misguided by the false representations of Mr. Reid, the then Superintendent of the State, overlooked the claims of Suchet Singh and placed the present ruler on the *gaddi*. Suchet Singh repeatedly appealed to the Indian authorities in vain. He then went to England to seek redress at the hand of parliament, but all his efforts there, too, were equally unsuccessful. He has now been reduced to such straits that he lives in France, depending for his support on a small charitable allowance which he receives from a poor-house in that country, while his wife and daughter, who is marriageable, live in Siba, Kangra. The final orders passed by the Panjáb Government in his case were to the effect that he should get a yearly pension of Rs. 5,000 from the Chamba State, provided he remained silent and gave up his claims to the *gaddi*. Obviously the pension was too small and the condition on which it was granted was quite unjust. The Panjáb Government should increase the pension and order the State to pay all arrears due to Suchet Singh since 1870. The State should be also required to marry his daughter in a way befitting his rank. We would also advise him to acquiesce in the decision of Government and to return home.

Circulation,
250 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bráhmaṇ* (Cawnpore), for January, expresses deep regret at the death of Ghulám Haider Khán, the late city inspector of police at Cawnpore, and remarks that

Circulation,
400 copies.

Beef carried through the principal street at Cawnpore by butchers.

such unprejudiced men are seldom to be found among Musalmáns. He never allowed butchers to carry beef through the principal street. But so soon after his death they have

begun to do so, to the great grief of Hindús. What are the Hindú members of the Municipal Committee about?

Circulation,
108 copies.

The *Qaisari Akhbar* (Jullundur), of the 19th January, asks the Municipal Committee of Jullundur to place lights on the road between the railway station and the city gate. Railway passengers have at present to grope their way in the dark, to their great inconvenience, and are often robbed by thieves.

The death of Bábú Keshab Chandra Sen has been noticed with deep regret by many native papers.

Death of Bábú Keshab
Chandra Sen.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(67)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. Jan. 19th	1884. Jan. 20th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 14th, 16th, & 18th.	" 17th, 18th & 21st respectively.	500
3	<i>Asra Akhbar</i>	Lgrs	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 14th	" 20th	200
4	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 19th	134
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 16th	" 18th	100
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 16th & 19th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	1,300
7	<i>Al-Mas-i-Tamanna</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 18th	125
8	<i>Al-Mas-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	" 15th	" 20th	"
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 15th & 19th	" 17th & 21st respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Amroha Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 14th	" 17th	99 copies.
11	<i>Amroha-i-Hind</i>	Lgrs	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Mirza Khabir Hussain	" 15th	" 23rd	115
12	<i>Amjuna-i-Badshah</i>	Badrin	Ditto	Monthly	Ali Amjad Hussain	" For Jan.	" 17th	175
13	<i>Amjuna-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Secretary to the Amjuna-i-Panjab.	" Jan. 19th	" 21st	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Amroha-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadar	" 10th	" 18th	230 copies.
15	<i>Amroha-i-Misra</i>	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	Khabir Ram	" 16th	" 19th	"

NOTED BY
August 2, 1884

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883-84.	1883-84.	
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Jan. 11th	Jan. 17th	110 copies.
17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Weekly	Tota Ram	" 18th	" 19th	"
18	<i>Bharatendu</i>	Brindaban,	Hindi	Monthly	Radhá Charan Goswami.	For Jan.	" 20th	"
19	<i>Bharat Vilas</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Jan. 18th	"	"
20	<i>Bráhma</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Monthly	Pratap Narayan	For Dec. & Jan., 1883-84.	" 17th	"
21	<i>Dababa-i-Qaisar</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Jan. 19th	" 21st	"
22	<i>Dababa-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 21st	" 23rd	"
23	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-i-qin	" 16th	" 20th	"
24	<i>Deek Upparak</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Saig Ram	" 19th	" 23rd	"
25	<i>Growse Gazette</i>	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	" 20th	" 22nd	"
26	<i>Gurmukhi Akbar</i>	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 15th	" 21st	"
27	<i>Hab-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Pralim Narain	" 16th	" 18th	"
28	<i>Hami-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi Ashraf.	" 17th	"	"
29	<i>Hindustan</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ganga Prasad	" 16th, 18th & 20th.	" 17th, 19th, & 21st respectively.	"
30	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sri Krishna	" 16th	" 23rd	259
31	<i>Islem</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Mir	" 11th & 18th	" 17th & 23rd respectively.	380
32	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 16th	" 20th	200

33	Jalpa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	18th	90
34	Jalpa-i-Tar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	17th	125
35	Jamshed Gazette	Jamshed	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nisaf	"	"
36	Jones Gazette	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Ali	23rd	250
37	Kandahar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn Chand	"	600 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)
38	Kandahar	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub, Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	21st	350 copies.
39	Kandahar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	23rd	140
40	Kandahar	Delhi	Hindi	Ditto	Mir Hasan	19th	180
41	Kandahar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narain	"	600
42	Kandahar	Juana	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	22nd	"
43	Kandahar	Calcutta	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rai	17th, 19th & 22nd res- pectively.	450 copies (in- cluding 100 copies taken by Govt.)
44	Kandahar	Jamshed	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	18th	72 copies.
45	Kandahar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	"	100
46	Kandahar	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	"	40
47	Kandahar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Durga Prasad	23rd	100
48	Kandahar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	20th	140
49	Kandahar	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubai-llah	19th	250
50	Kandahar	Calcutta	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	23rd	100
51	Kandahar	Aggra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	22nd	75
52	Kandahar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ali Jan	19th	150
53	Kandahar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	"	175
54	Kandahar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	"	150
55	Kandahar	Kanpur	Ditto	Ditto	Mubai-llah Khan	17th	150
56	Kandahar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar	19th	"
57	Kandahar	Aggra	Ditto	Ditto	Krishna, Jamshed Das	17th	325

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Urdú	Weekly	Kunj Bihari Lal	1884. Jan. 15th	1884. Jan. 17th	92 copies.
59	Nar-Ashiq	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. K. M. Wherry,	" 17th	" 19th	750 "
60	Nar-i-Badshah	Badshah	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" 20th	" 20th	250 "
61	Naru-i-Akbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
62	Naru-i-Akbar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	19th	19th	349 copies.
63	Nur-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th	" 20th	200 "
64	Nyaya-Sudha	Harda	Marathi-English.	Ditto	Besdeo Bhaskar	" "	" 19th	400 "
65	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd	" 17th & 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
66	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	15th	" 19th	450 copies.
67	Panjabi Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Arif	" 16th & 19th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	250 "
68	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-Din	18th	" 20th	150 "
69	Panjab Akbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	" 14th	" 17th	300 "
70	Pravasi Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	21st	" 21st	700 "
71	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	20th	" 22nd	...
72	Quadrant Akbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	19th	" 21st	106 "
73	Raj-i-Akbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 16th	" 17th	...
74	Raj-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	" 19th	" 22nd	...

75	<i>Nakhar-i-Hind</i>	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Nádir Ali Sháh	...	18th & 22nd	19th & 23rd respectively.	450
76	<i>Rata Prakash</i>	...	Ratlam	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Haq.	...	3rd & 10th	19th	400
77	<i>Reformer</i>	...	Lahore	Urdú	...	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	...	16th	20th	700
78	<i>Sadique-i-Akbar</i>	...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	...	17th	...	320
79	<i>Saffar-i-Hind</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	Bulqaf Dás	...	16th	18th	300
80	<i>Sejvan Kirti Sudha</i>	...	Udaipur	Hindí	...	Weekly	Baushí Dhar	...	14th	19th	200
81	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	...	Meerut	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Husain	...	20th	22nd	120
82	<i>Shala-i-Tar</i>	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim.	...	15th	17th	175
83	<i>Taksh</i>	...	Mordáshad	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khán	...	12th & 19th	17th & 23rd respectively.	90
84	<i>Tajma-i-Akbar</i>	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	...	15th	19th	110
85	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Sikot	Ditto	...	Daily	Gyan Chand	...	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th	17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd respectively.	900
86	<i>Yusuf-i-Hind</i>	...	Dhar	Maráthi	...	Weekly	Harí Bhástar	...	14th	19th	120
87	<i>Yusuf-i-Hind</i>	...	Ghazipur,	Urdú	...	Ditto	Siraju-din Ahmad,	...	"	20th	300

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